

## The Daily Freeman.

MORNING EDITION.

The Freeman.

With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—Ole a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

## Mails in Montpelier.

Southern & Eastern mail closes at 8:00 a. m.; at  
Montpelier at 8:15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 3:15 p. m.; arrives  
at 9:30 a. m.

Express mail arrives daily at 8:30 a. m.; departs every  
day on arrival of Southern.

Express mail arrives daily at 10:00 p. m.; departs  
daily at 4:00 a. m.

Danville arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
at 3:00 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-  
days on arrival of Western.

Barton arrives and departs same as Danville.

Hydepark, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays,  
Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:00 p. m.; departs same as  
Danville.

Chelmsford arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at  
1:30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-  
days at 1:00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of  
Western.

Remain from two to six times a week.

All matter for these mails must be in the office before the  
time of closing, to go the same day.

Office hours from 7:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

## A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further  
notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be  
ready for the mail West, and the stages that  
leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in  
the morning in season for the morning mails.  
Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic  
news to the time of going to press.

## The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to  
mail subscribers and those taking the paper from  
the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to  
village subscribers—paper delivered at their  
houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.  
Orders are solicited.

C. W. WILLARD.

## Southern Repudiation of Debts Due the North.

Among the most striking of the many ex-  
emplifications which are daily coming to our  
knowledge of the almost utter demoralization  
that has overspread all the social and civil fab-  
rics of the South since the commencement of  
her mad career of rebellion, is the general re-  
pudiation of the debts due from her merchants  
and others, to the North. Millions and tens of  
millions of dollars, due from Southern traders  
for goods of recent purchase, and now perhaps  
mostly on their shelves, or due on the most sac-  
red of honorary obligations, have thus been,  
within the last three months, unblushingly re-  
pudiated, and irretrievably lost to the merce-  
nary classes of our cities. Applications for pay-  
ment have been generally treated with scorn  
and insult, the debtors frequently declaring,  
with shameless exultation, that they had or  
should bestow the money intended for payment,  
to help on the cause of their infamous rebellion.  
And not only have the debtors, as individuals,  
resorted to this flagrant course of rank dis-  
honesty and virtual robbery, but the Legisla-  
tures of the seceded States have nearly all, di-  
rectly or indirectly, sanctioned the enormity,  
by throwing every possible obstacle in the way  
of the collection of the debts of non-residents,  
or of wiping out, as far as their own legisla-  
tion could do it, all the rights of property re-  
presented in debt, of the foreign creditor, for-  
ever.

Does all history furnish examples of such  
robber-like depravity as this? In all the wars  
of Modern Europe, where do we find examples  
of such wholesale repudiation of honest debts  
by individuals of the different Countries, be-  
cause their respective Nations were at war?  
And above all, what Nation of Christendom  
has ever shown itself so lost to commercial faith,  
to honor and common honesty, as to sanction  
such disgraceful breaches of the personal obli-  
gations of its subjects, by legislative enact-  
ment? Not one—no, for the honor of this age  
of Christianity and civilization, not one. And  
it has been left to the poor, ruined, demented  
and utterly demoralized South to furnish the  
most shocking and damning example.

Yes, all this has been done by the South  
with the mockery of right and justice on their  
lips; and the North are suffering their prodig-  
ious loss in silent amazement at the baldness  
of the unexpected perfidy. How are the robbed  
and defrauded people of the North ever to get  
their pay? There is one way to do this; and  
in the name of Heaven's justice let it be done.  
Let the North take her pay for all her wronged  
citizens in real estate, to be taken with low  
gentle hands than those of a levying Sheriff,  
and to be settled by her free people, who will  
convert that land of treason and barbarism  
into one of law, order and civil liberty. Let  
those who would carp at this suggestion as too  
agrarian in the treatment of the South, bear in

mind that it would be but a mild form of a  
just retribution, whether applied to right the  
plundered Government, or reimburse its plun-  
dered individual citizens.

## Result Pending.

It is not simply the honor of our Flag—dis-  
graced at Sumter. It is not the recovery of  
the National Fortresses, or other National prop-  
erty, shamefully seized or betrayed. It is not  
simply the Union of these States, with a re-  
newal of their prosperity, and the restoration  
of our power and influence as a Nation in the  
world. These are each results ample enough  
and worthy enough to call out our sympathies,  
and the generous offerings of men and treasure,  
which are now placed upon the altar of our  
common Country. But a far deeper feeling  
has been stirred in the hearts of the Christian  
public; a feeling too in which all share who  
recognize the dependence of our political no-  
less than our social and religious institutions  
upon the Gospel. And this result that thrills  
our hearts and nerves our arms—not always  
clearly defined to our own minds, but still pre-  
sent as the ground swell of this movement—is  
that our Christianity, and with it all our insti-  
tutions that grow out of it and depend on it for  
their vitality and permanence, are now to be  
cleared of all participation or compromise with  
the sin of human Slavery. This standing re-  
proach and shame is to be put away. And we  
be to the statesman that shall cry peace, peace,  
when there is no peace—or shall patch up any  
more compromise with this outrage upon the  
civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth  
century. If this result can be reached, then  
God be thanked for this war.

## Ross Winans.

This purse-proud and defiant traitor, who a  
few weeks ago gave half a million to help on  
the cause of the Secessionists, and who till the last  
hour of his liberty has been constantly engaged  
in inciting the people of his city and state to re-  
bellion, has at last been arrested, and is now  
safely lodged in the guard house in Fort Mc-  
Henry. For this welcome act of duty, which  
should have been executed a fortnight ago, the  
Government is indebted to the fearless prompti-  
tude of General Butler, who does not appear to  
be so afraid to act lest he should hurt or offend  
somebody as some of our commanders have at  
least had the appearance of being. To seize  
the traitors wherever they can be reached, and  
give them a hempen passport to their place, is  
the first duty as it should be the first point of  
policy of our Government. Let this beginning  
in the case of this treason-tainted millionaire  
of Baltimore be followed up promptly; and let  
not the villain escape through his great wealth  
from the gallows' doom he so richly merits.

The arrest of Winans is the best news of the  
week thus far received. May we soon have  
more of the like character.

THE DESECRATION OF THE REMAINS OF WASH-  
INGTON.—We perceive that the dispatches in  
relation to the removal of the remains of  
Washington from Mount Vernon by the traitor-  
ous crew of Virginia secessionists, is being re-  
peated. It is probably true. Why not?—  
Why should not the Vandal hands that some  
weeks ago derisively set a negro astride  
the statue of Washington at Richmond, now  
dig up the remains of the illustrious man whose  
character they have become too degenerate to  
respect, carry them off for some obscure burial,  
or even throw them into the Potomac?

The deed probably was instigated by John  
Washington, the late mean and mercenary pro-  
prietor of Mount Vernon, who has joined the  
secessionists. He was none too good to be en-  
gaged in such a movement, nor are most others  
now bearing the name of Washington, who  
have sunk to be one of the most degenerate fami-  
lies in Virginia. They have rode double on  
General Washington's horse so long that there is  
little but horse left of them.

THE BRECKINRIDGE RUMOR.—It is now ac-  
certain that the late dispatch, attributing to  
Major Anderson the statement that Breckinridge  
would take a commission under him in the  
Union forces, was essentially a mistake. The news  
probably might have been gratifying to some,  
if found true, but there were more, we think, who  
would have required the Major, before asking  
a commission for this pig and puppy magnate,  
to have entered into bonds with goods and sure-  
ties for his good behavior.

THE SEASON here in Vermont is backward,  
cold and unusually wet. The grasses are the  
only things going ahead. Even few gardens have  
been made, and no planting except early pota-  
toes been done.

THE VERMONT BOYS at FORTRESS MONROE.—  
By a private letter from one of the volunteers  
of the Vermont Regiment to his friends in this  
village, we learn that our gallant boys arrived  
safely at Fortress Monroe on Monday last, and  
were just then preparing to disembark. They  
suffered somewhat from sea-sickness on the pas-  
sage, but were then in excellent health and  
spirits. They were expecting soon to be called  
into active service, and not a man of them but  
was ready to march onward to victory or  
death under the glorious old Stars and Stripes.

## Latest Telegraphic News Items.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The New York Tribune reports the offer of  
ten regiments, unequipped, from Scotland;  
they are willing to enlist for the war.

Senator Douglas has not been offered a major  
generalship.

Three regiments of Kansas have been accept-  
ed.

A. D. Banks, a rebel spy, escaped the officers  
this afternoon by a precipitate flight, leaving  
all his effects.

A dispatch to the World says the Washing-  
ton police have been required to take the oath  
of allegiance.

Another spy has been arrested in the Penn-  
sylvania camp.

The World says that although all the troops  
in Baltimore are ordered to sleep on their arms  
and the artillery are on the alert with double-  
shotted guns, yet there was a slight attempt at  
riot in Pratt street on the occasion of the pas-  
sage through the Doylestown Guards with the  
Riegold Battery, but the fact being known  
that every man had a loaded rifle, deterred any  
serious movement.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Owing to an interruption by the Virginia au-  
thorities of the means of conveying the mails  
from Hampton to Norfolk, and from Ft. Com-  
fort to Eastville, though specially for the ac-  
commodation of the citizens of that State, the  
Postmaster General has annulled the contract.  
It is probable that nearly all if not all the  
river mail service will be officially discontinued  
in a few days in the secession States.

An order was issued to-day from the war de-  
partment for nine of the fourteen Regiments  
yesterday accepted at the solicitation of the  
New York Union Committee to proceed to For-  
tress Monroe, and for the other five to proceed  
to Washington.

The concentration of so many troops at the  
former post is a fact of important significance.  
Occasional arrests are made of persons accused  
of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The  
last one was that of a man from Alexandria,  
who it was shown, had tampered with Govern-  
ment troops, and had endeavored to persuade  
them to join the Confederate army. He was  
handed over to await orders from Gen. Mans-  
field.

New York, May 16.—Advices from Fort  
Monroe state that on Monday a band of seces-  
sionists at Hampton sent a deputation to Col.  
Dimmick, demanding sole possession of the road  
leading across the dyke, which has, lately been  
under guard of the garrison. Col. Dimmick's  
reply was that he would give the rebels just ten  
minutes to disperse. Two companies of Massa-  
chusetts troops were then ordered forward—can-  
non were placed so as to sweep the entire dis-  
tance, and the Colonel, with watch in hand,  
waited for the expiration of the time, when not  
a rebel was to be seen. Two hundred Massa-  
chusetts troops then took possession of the dyke  
and bridge, and will treat all rebels in the same  
way hereafter.

St. Louis, May 16.

Camp Spring, in Western Hydepark, in the  
Northern, and the Heights near the reservoir,  
in the Northwestern part of the city, were oc-  
cupied by the United States troops in this city  
to-day as a precautionary measure. The march  
of the troops through the city was grand.

Capt. McDonnell, an effort for whose release  
was made by a habeas corpus, is in Col. McAr-  
thur's camp at Coosville, Ill. He was taken  
across the river in a skiff Monday night and  
marshaled under guard to Camp Russell. An  
attempt to rescue the prisoner was made between  
the Arsenal gate and the river by a considera-  
ble number of persons, but the prompt arrival  
of reinforcements, and a few remarks from Cap-  
tain McDonnell prevented trouble.

MONTGOMERY, May 16—P. M.

Postmaster General Reagan's proclamation is  
issued, announcing that he will commence the  
control of the postal service in the Confederate  
States on the 1st of June.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

It is rumored that Gen. Butler is to be ac-  
tively employed at the head of a larger body of  
troops than he has commanded, and that he will  
commence operations against the secessionists at  
Fredericksburg, Va., where they are throwing  
up earthworks.

They will be checked at the proper time, and  
before they can prevent landing troops at A-  
quia Creek, as probably they intend to do.

WHEELING, Va., May 16.

Passengers have returned here this morning  
who attempted to reach Baltimore by the Bal-  
timore and Ohio Railroad, and report that the  
cavaliers on the road near Harper's Ferry have  
been blown up, and rails have been removed  
from the track. They were detained fourteen  
hours and the troops numbered 3000. The re-  
bel troops at that point were hourly expecting  
an attack.

Boston, May 16.

The appropriation bill for the \$3,000,000 for  
State expenses for the war, passed both branches  
of the Legislature to-day, unanimously. The  
bill for the organization of a home guard was  
also passed. To-morrow the Legislature, by  
invitation of Gov. Andrew, visit and inspect  
troops in garrison, numbering 3000 men.

The Richmond Examiner is calling for a Dic-  
tator to rule the "Confederate States." It  
says:

"No power in executive hands can be too  
great, no discretion too absolute at such  
moments as these. We need a dictator. Let  
lawyers talk when the world has time to hear  
them. Now let the sword do its work. Usur-  
pation of power by the Chief, for the preserva-  
tion of the people from robbers and murderers,  
will be reckoned genius and patriotism by all  
sensible men now, and by every historian that will  
judge the deed hereafter."

This is secession in all its hideous deformity

A good story is told, and it is true, of a Vir-  
ginian emigrant who stopped at Willard's a  
few days ago. There was considerable doubt  
in the minds of many whether the man was  
really what he represented himself to be, or a  
spy. He told several persons who were stand-  
ing round him that he was so well known in  
Virginia as a Union man that \$500 was now  
offered for his head. "Why don't you go back  
and claim the reward?" asked a wag who was  
present. "I would," was the reply. "If I  
wasn't afraid they would pay me in Confederate  
bonds." It was unanimously agreed, after this  
reply that the man's loyalty was above suspi-  
cion.

## BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

## FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

NEW YORK, May 16.

It is believed that the Virginians have erect-  
ed earthworks at Fredericksburg, and will en-  
deavor to prevent any approach to Richmond,  
by planting batteries at Aquia Creek.

There is no doubt but a very important move-  
ment will soon be made.

The first mail for the North since the 14th of  
April, will be made up this afternoon, and be  
continued regularly hereafter.

President Lincoln has given assurances that  
military operations shall be conducted energeti-  
cally.

A private letter from the South says that  
Northerners need have no expectations in re-  
gard to the bones of Washington; we will see  
that they are not destroyed by the touch of Ab-  
olition hands. They are our sacred inheritance.

The statement that Breckinridge had come  
out for the Union is not confirmed.

## Very Latest by Telegraph!

Montpelier, May 17, 4 o'clock P. M.

## Gen. Butler at Washington awaiting Orders!

## Breckinridge Reported not for the Union!!

## Winans Released!

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Gen. Butler is still at the National Hotel in  
this city, awaiting instructions. At his se-  
vere last night he made a very fine speech,  
which meets with universal approval.

The report that Breckinridge will fight in  
favor of the Union, is denied by his most  
confidential friends.

Winans of Baltimore has been released.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

A submarine boat, the invention of a French-  
man, while going down the river, struck on an  
island, and was seized. Four men were found  
on board.

NEW YORK, May 17.

There is no reason for the belief that Foreign  
Governments will give any aid to the Rebels.

The Times Washington dispatch says that  
the Government messenger from Cairo, reports  
all in good condition there, with anticipation  
of an attack and hot work.

## No Negotiation with Rebels.

Under this head, the N. Y. Commercial Ad-  
vertiser has a powerful leader, which will meet  
a cordial response from the people of the whole  
North, who are now a unit in regard to the  
great rebellion. On the subject of further con-  
cessions to the South, the Commercial says:

Not another word of concession, or compro-  
mise, or negotiation, or truce, or sought until  
the full authority of the lawfully constituted  
Federal Government is established and openly  
recognized in every inch of the territory now  
in rebellion against it. No truce until the leaders  
of the rebellion, those who commenced the war  
upon our flag and our national sovereignty,  
Davis and Stephens and the whole rebel Cab-  
inet, and Beauregard and Twiggs and Lecher,  
and all other leading traitors, are surrendered  
to the authorities of the Constitutional Govern-  
ment to be dealt with as their crimes demand.—  
No truce until the troops of the United States  
have peacefully conquered any State of the Union  
to which the Commander-in-chief may  
choose to send them, and that without question  
or murmur. No truce until every American  
citizen can travel at will through every State  
and Territory of the Republic, finding in the  
Federal Constitution and in the folds of the  
American flag a sure protection for life and  
property against sectional animosities. These  
are the terms. This is the issue. The loyal  
States will send every man into the field before  
they will yield this their lawful heritage.

This is the only ground the President can  
take and be supported by the people, and we  
venture to predict that this ground he has al-  
ready taken, and will not abandon.

TWO MEN FOUND UP TO THE TIMES.—In the  
present state of public feeling at the North, in  
which so many anxieties, doubts and fears, lest  
our leading army officers should not be found  
equal to the present emergency, it is gratifying  
to find that two general officers have appeared  
on the stage of action who seem to be fully up  
to the demands of the times. We allude to  
General Butler and General Harney, whose en-  
ergy, decision and fearlessness in their respec-  
tive spheres of action, the one in Maryland and  
the other in Missouri, as shown not only by  
their proclamations, but by their prompt and  
fearless action, cannot but send a thrill of joy  
and exultation through the anxious hearts of  
millions in the free states. We may begin to  
breathe easier now.

DISMISSAL.—At an Ecclesiastical Council  
convened at Wells River, Vt., Rev. S. M. Plym-  
pton was dismissed from the Pastorate of the  
Congregational Church in that place.

Reasons assigned by the Pastor, and deemed  
sufficient by the Council were these: imperfect  
health, inadequate support, greater usefulness  
elsewhere.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.—In Congress to-day  
Mr. Odham of Texas introduced a resolution  
inquiring into the expediency of making Hous-  
ton a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Thos. R. Cobb offered a resolution, which  
was unanimously adopted, that the President  
be requested to issue a proclamation appointing  
a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of  
which all be invited to join who recognize our  
independence.

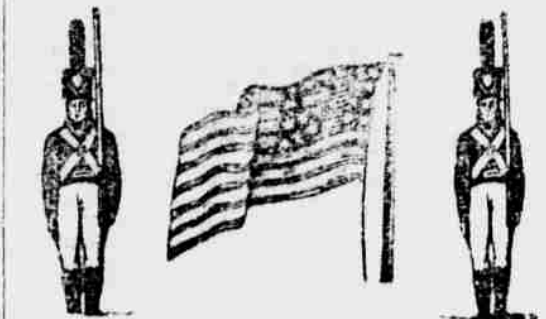
Since the West doesn't propose to furnish any  
more "hog and hominy" to traitors, it is not  
quite certain but that this "fasting" process  
may become so common at the South as not to  
require the appointment of any particular day  
for its observance.

WHAT ARTICLES ARE CONTRABAND OF WAR?  
—Washington, May 15. The Secretary of the  
Treasury has specifically explained what is mean-  
ing by the words "other supplies," in the enu-  
meration of articles contraband of war in his Cir-  
cular dated May 2d. They mean mercury in  
all its compounds, chlorate of potash, nitrate  
of soda, chloride of potassium, potash and pearl-  
ash, bagging, rope and nitric acid. The last-  
named would be used in the manufacture of  
gun cotton. The Department will go all in its  
power to exempt loyal citizens of insurrection-  
ary States from the operation of the Circular,  
and has suspended it so far as Western Virginia  
is concerned. The Department has refused to  
allow the transportation of street railway cars  
to New Orleans.

ARMY, N. Y., May 15.—Twenty-one regi-  
ments of volunteers are now organized for  
three years. Col. Townsend's regiment has  
been mustered into the Federal service and the  
oath of allegiance administered. A wealthy citi-  
zen of New York proposes to donate \$10,000 to  
form a Zouave regiment to be composed of col-  
ored men six feet high.

The First Michigan Regiment arrived at  
Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., on the 15th.  
A second Regiment will follow in a few days.

The Second Maine Regiment passed through  
Boston for the Seat of War, on the 15th. They  
are a resolute, hardy looking set of fellows, and  
were enthusiastically cheered by the Bostonians.



## Volunteers Wanted!

The War Department having increased the  
number of men in the Companies to be raised, I  
will receive able bodied men, at least five feet  
ten inches high, until Wednesday, May 23.

F. V. RANDALL, Recruiting Officer.  
Montpelier, May 17, 1861.

## Volunteers, Attention!

Twenty able-bodied men wanted in the Wa-  
terbury Company, to go in the First Regiment  
under the late requisition of the President.  
CHARLES DILLINGHAM, Recruiting Officer.  
Waterbury, May 17, 1861.

## A GREAT CHANCE

FOR

## The Next Sixty Days.

We shall dispose of our

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, SOFAS,

CARPETS, PAPER HANGINGS,

AT WAR PRICES.

Our goods must be sold.  
J. V. BARCOCK, & CO.

## GENUINE

## Middlesex Oil!

Have this day purchased

## RAW AND BOILED OIL

OF MR. KNOS STILES, Middlesex, Vt., which I will sell  
to Painters, Paint Dealers and Builders, at the lowest  
market prices.

FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist  
Montpelier, Vt.

## BEAR IN MIND!

## The True Raw and Boiled

MIDDLESEX OIL

cannot be found at every place. So call for all your

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japan Spirits, Tur-  
pentine, Brushes, &c.,

At the Drug Store of

## FRED. E. SMITH,

Montpelier, Vt.

## PICTURE FRAMES

IN EVERY STYLE

MADE TO ORDER.

ROSEWOOD AND GILT MOUNTINGS.

Selected White Picture Glass.

READY-MADE COFFINS,

Black Walnut & Metallic Caskets,

COFFIN PLATES AND TRIMMINGS.

A large assortment always on hand.

Over J. C. Emery's Furniture Store,  
State Street, Montpelier.

See pt. 20, 2829. D. McHONALD.

## NEW MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED AT

## Wilder's Music Store.

Inauguration Grand March, Dedicated to President Lin-  
coln; Star Spangled Banner; The Stars and Stripes—  
A Song and a March; Our Flag is There; Huzzah! Huzzah!  
Columbia; Our Land; Home; The Washington; Our Flag;  
Major Anderson, or the Hero of Fort Sumter—Song and  
Chorus.

May 17